The Only Paper in the Eighth Congressional District

PUBLISHED BY THE

SPRINGFIELD - PUBLISHING CO.

THE EVENING GLOBE-REPUBLIC is published every evening except Sunday, and is deliv-ered at the rate of 10c. per week. Single cop-tes 2c. ies 2c.

INE SUNDAY GLOBE-REPUBLIC is issued every Sunday morning, and is delivered to subscribers at 82 per year. Single copies 5c.

INE WEEKLY GLOBE-REPUBLIC is published every Thursday, and is one of the most complete family newspapers in the country, eight pages, markets complete. Replete with news and miscellany. \$1 per year, invariably dash in advance.

SPRINGFIELD PUBLISHING CO., SPRINGFIELD, O. tail burglary might be.

Telephone No. 250

HURSDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 11, 1886.

John G. Thompson, the famous democratic political organizer of Ohio, is dead. On a promise of Gladstone to attend to her ease later, Greece has agreed to keep quiet for the present.

but there had been no further outbreaks, at newspaper. the latest advices.

tions of the democratic counsel.

The late police commissioners of Cincinnati have filed their answers in the supreme court, and the case is now made up. The their field of operations from Ohio to Michihearing is expected to begin tomorrow.

The two members of the general assembly from Clark county are on the grand investigating committees Senator Pringle on the and Representative Rawlins on the special committee for the Payne lubrication.

The Commercial-Gazette's basswoody presentments of the faces of prominent Loyal-Legioners at the Cincinnati banquet will probably not result in any libel suits. Gen- have filed their answer to the quo warranto eral Kelfer's face, on the first page, seems to have fared the best of any of the pictorial martyrs.

Little Mr. Pettifogger Eddy Hewitt, of Cincinnati, who took up the time of the senatorial committee yesterday with silly and irrelevant questions, for the manifest department of the Cincinnati postoffic purpose of delay, should have a surgical operation performed upon the upper part of

Dalton defies the house, and seems on the point of adding it to his list of captures of all the branches of our covernment. There all the branches of our government. There head with a club, fatally injuring him. will probably have to be an amendment to the constitution before the state will possess the power to get from under Dal- was burned down, and is a total loss to the ton's overshadowing bigness.

The Columbus Dispatch thinks that, when cause Dan Dalton was summoned to appear in the hall of the house of representatives. Dan's size in comparison with the size of the hall was not duly considered; and asks, "could general officers, and promotions all alon John L. Sullivan walk into a dovecote?" Perhaps means may be found for the enlargement of the hall or else for the ensmall- will be held at Trinity church, New York ment of Daniel. On the score of economy. we would recommend the latter.

Mr. Gladstone has appointed one Workingman to the ministry of Great Britain-Henry Broadhurst, to be Under Secretary for the Home Department. It has caused a no new points of testimony appeared, the ized, but they must take their medicine. There are going to be more workingmen in termination of the senatorial contests. the government of Great Britain, and fewer Congress. dukes, and earls, and bishops, and counts, and no-accounts. In fact, governments and charged officers of the army one year's pay societies over in Europe are going to be Mr. Riddleberger's resolution was adopted Americanized in this respect. The question directing the committee on public buildings is going to be, not what is the blood in a to report the aggregate amount of money a note of this, "my Lords and Gentlemen."

The third annual dinner given by the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion yes-lution in relation to discrimination against terday at the Burnet House was, by the silver at the New Orleans sub-treasury, was turned from a festive to a funereal ceremony. General Hancock was commanderin-chief of the Loyal Legion of America, and his unexpected demise made the occasion one for the commemoration of his noble character and splendid prowess, rather than for the usual jubilation, as had been programmed. The toasts which had been prepared for, however, were generally re- and at 12:10 p. m. the house adjourned. sponded to, each speaker referring in terms of sorrow and eulogy to the Legion's de-

The speakers were Hayes, Sherman King, Keifer, Wallace, Fairchild, Grosvenor, Kennedy, and others. General Sherman's turnpikes; authorizing guardians to assign tribute to Hancock was noble and imdower to widow with consent of probate

Our felloweitizen General J. Warren Keifer spoke to the toast of "America," and his speech was, as he facetiously remarked in the outset, "a full and complete

We attempted to agree with our corre spondent Mr. Andrew Whiteley in his argument that cheap flat money is preferable to dear fiat money; but he comes back at us with the declaration that our attempt was an utter and miserable failure. As to the very first sentence of our language comenting on his published letter he writes us this stinging rebuke:

"If Whiteley understands this language right, it is the exact opposite of his views, to which it refers. It in effect denies that any 'flat' silver money has beretolore existed by authority' of the United States government."

Whereby it appears that our correspondent attaches one meaning to the word fielt and we attach another. He appears to contend that the fiat of a government-one government erentes all the value that any money has. Life is too short to be wasted in combating such a contention as that. The only other contention in Mr. White-

money the national bonds are payable in. We quote his proposition simply for the The striter considers this language of W.C.

F. In issue of 2d inst.—That coin which is waiting for the greenback is a silver dollar of 412% grains, 900 fine, which was par with gold when the greenback was issued, and in which not only the greenback but also every dollar that the government owes is payable—perfectly unanswerable."

In Rio Janeiro is a large and gloomy convent in which the wives of soldiers are confined during their husbands absence. The barbarous custom is sanctioned by age, and one woman has been confined twenty-five long and dreary years.

As a legal proposition we admit it, and have therefore never needed or attempted to argue it. As a moral proposition, the paying of four greenback dollars for a certain countries of allows and the fatting of the stalks grow the leaves are removed, thus forming an excellent pole for the As a legal proposition we admit it, and tain quantity of silver and the fixtting of beans

GLOBE-REPUBLIC, the same into coins for the redemption of five greenback dollars looked to us like five greenback dollars looked to us like swindling, as we said. We concede the force of Mr. Whiteley's and W. C. F.'s ar-EVENING, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY. force of Mr. Whiteley's and W. C. F.'s argitation, but it would take a bigger lot of rhetoric than we have room for in our columns to convince us of the morality of the

We have been running this thing

926 till it has become a trifle superannuated. Let

For how can otherwise we catch
The deeper glimpses yet
Of life sternal, glorious, pure, us have a cut of the photograph which Dan Dalton wouldn't let the investigating com-

mittee take of the "returns" of precinct A.

"It takes very little to make a wholesale bur-glary in Springfield. The robbery of a greery store to the extent of \$40 is characterized as 'a wholesale burglary."—Clereband Plain Desiler. Well, this particular grocery-man hadn't but little. The robbers took pretty nearly everything he had. If such a burglary wouldn't be "wholesale" as to him, we

fourth ward, for a change.

wouldn't be "wholesale" as to him, we would like to know your idea of what a retail burglary might be.

The rumor that George Perkins is still his well-worn military cleak in winter and writing editorial for the Cincinnati Sun- the familiar figure in summer, the cigar equandering his radical republicanism on a always to distinguish him from the crowd. He was usually absorbed in him democratic paper-is not substantiated by the internal evidence. The editorials of the Sun are too modest.

The Sandusky Register now and then mentions a Toledo paper by the name of the Secret. Is that the real name of the In either case he was always the evnosure London is still uneasy and threatening. paper? If so, it is a funny name for a

newspaper.

The Dorsheimer's New-York Star defends Garland and Lamar. Which is good as poetry, but bad as truth. Not another high-toned democratic paper in the country does it.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Behavior outs awindlers have transferred. the Cincinnati investigation yesterday, in as poetry, but bad as truth. Not another spite of the delaying objections and obstruc- high-toned democratic paper in the country

Bohemian oats swindlers have transferred

The natural was fever has suread from Ohio to Indiana, and has broken out North Vernon in the Hoosier State. Twenty-four horses were burned in a stasub-committee for the Cincinnati election, ble near Hunter's Point, N. Y., including a

> Hon. John G. Thompson, of Ohio, land laim agent for Washington territory, died at Seattle vesterday morning of dropsy of

The police commissioners of Cincinnati proceedings in the Ohio supreme court to

Rev. Dr. J. C. Pershing, president of the Pittsburg Female College, has been found guilty by an investigating committee of ministers of dishonesty, lying and immoral Edward W. Kinsey, a clerk in the registry

has been arrested on the charge of opening a registered letter. He had been suspected and was caught with a decoy. In a quarrel near Findlay, Ohio, between thomas Witten, a young farmer, and an used neighbor. Jefferson Adams, about a very fond of Washington, and said he

The rink at Mansfield, O., occupied by owners. The building is supposed to have been fired by some enemy of the temperance

The death of Major General Hancock and the retirement of Major General John Pope which will take effect on the 9th of March will cause two vacancies in this grade of

The funeral services of General Hancoc city, at 10 o'clock a.m. next Saturday, Mrs. Hancock is anxious to avoid all attempt at display. The remains will be interred at the old Montgomery cemetery, Norristown, Pa., where is deposited the dust of many of the Hancock family.

In the senatorial investigation vesterday great sensation. It is the first workingman day being spent in cross-examining repubthat has ever risen to the ministry. But it lican witnesses, the only result being corweak, that I asked a mutual friend what will not be the last. The tories are scandalroboration of evidence of democratic fraud.

It seems to be the democratic plan to waste "She has just become affianced." was time and delay as long as pe

SENATE.-Feb. 10. -A bill allowing disallowances was reported adversely man, but what is the brain in him. Make to be expended this session on the recommendation of that committee. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution which was adopted, directing the committee on the library to con-sider the expediency of erecting a monument to General Hancock. Mr. Fustis' resc sudden death of Major General Hancock, taken up and discussed. The educational bill was made the unfinished business for tomorrow. Mr. Dolph submitted an amendment to Mr. Sherman's silver bill. At 4:15

> sion session, and at 5:20 adjourned. House.-Certain information called for the secretary of the treasury and referred. Resolutions of respect to the memory of General Hancock were offered and adopted, Ohio Legislature.

SENATE, Feb. 10.—Several local bills the plant "has a root somewhat longer were passed and a resolution to the memory of General Hancock adopted.

commissioners to pay bonds of "one mile dower to widow with consent of probate in all essentials it was superior to the judge; providing for publishing notices of bark in the manufacture of leather. Ever change of town plats. Resolutions of rechange of town plats. Resolutions of regret at the death of General Hancock were

Pine Needles for Stuffing Cushlor

history of America, including its physical, moral, political, and war history, from its discovery in 1492 by Christopher Columbus to the present hour"; and he went through it with a rush in an exceedingly neat and brief piece of after-dinner oratory, closing as follows:

"Measuring the future by the past, contrasting its feeble beginning, its mighty present, and its promising future, we are justified in pronouncing America the perfection of all the organized nationalities of the earth."

(Chicago Herald.)

A new industry in the southern forests to the utilization of the needles of the long-leaved pine—Pinus palustris. The leaves are soaked in a bath to remove the glazing, then "crinkled" for stuffing cushions and other upholstering purposes. They are specially valuable on shipboard and other places where furniture is in danger of becoming infested with insects. The turpentine which remains in the leaves makes a most inhos pitable abode for these annoying insects

Japan's Patent Law.

[Exchange.] The Japanese have at last promulgated a patent law. The new law appears, like many other recent Japanese laws, to be compiled from similar laws of othe countries-a clause from England here from France there, from Cermany in another place, as seemed advisable in the circum stances. The term of protection is fifteen years; "articles that tend to disturb social tranquility, or demoralize customs and fashions, or are injurious to health. and medicines, can not be patented.

The Station-Master's Garden

[Lond in Letter.] The poetry of the English railroad is the station master's garden on a narrow strip behind the platform, and "nothing has been more welcomed," says a writer on railways, "in American railroad management than the imitation of our lengthsh brethren in their treatment of their stations, and nothing is regarded the only other contention in Mr. White-ley's second letter is simply a reiteration of the argument in his first as to the kind of struggles of the station masters on some

of our leading lines." A Barbarous Brazilian Custo

He Had Met Her Befor

New Yor: Times. Young Feeblemind (who has just been presented to Miss Montague)—I—aw—think I've had the plasure of—aw—meeting you before, Miss Montague
Miss Montague (quite positively)—I

Young Feeblessind (embarrassed)-Aw wern t you at awatoga lawst season.

Miss—er—Montague?

Miss Montague—I was never there in

my life. Young Feeblemind (hopelessly em-barrassed - Well-aw-it's doosid queer, you know. I must have met some young lady at Sawate a lawst season that beahs a stwange wesemblance to you, or here a happy thought struck him. I must have met you, Miss-er-Montague, at some place-aw-that beahs a stwange wesem blance to Sawatoga, bah Jove

Right Smart and Handy.

"Do I keep a cyclone pit?" echoed the passenger from the west "yes, I keep one not far from my house but ord bless you, I ain t afraid of cyclones. The cy-clone was never been that could scare me or make me run.

"But what have you got the cyclone "Well, you see, my old woman has spells of temper when Usint safe for a feller to be around. speshully wash days. On them occasions I find my little cyclone pit right smart handy."

application for a jatent for the same projectile and a few days ago a letter was sent to him from the interior department informing him that his application had been granted.

Type-Written Love Letters.

Cold Infusion for Iced-Tea

[Courier-J nrnal.] Medicus writes: "Tell your readers that a cold infusion is preferable to a hot one for iced tea. Pour cold water on the dry tea at least four hours before the tea is needed, place it in the ice-chest and add The same proporthe ice when served. The same pro-tions are used as for the hot infusion.

Ice in Bombay.

|Foreign Letter Bombay's ice is provided from immens machines, in which the ice is manu factured daily. Recently the water supply gave out, and for three days no ice was to be had During the time the death-rate of the city more than doubled.

PARISIAN FRAUDS.

if knowledge gained in later years
May wholly cloud from sight
The glimpe which childhood's eye hath DEFICIAL INVESTIGATION OF ADUL-TERATION OF FOOD AND DRINK.

CHILDHOOD'S DAYS.

The glimpe which childh caught Of heaven's celestial light,

Then need we not the atmosphere Of second childhood's day-, Fo catch another, broader glimpse Of heaven's immortal rays?

Ah, yes; we even used to seek
Through earth's illusive hour,
Immortal childhood's heavenly days
Of aweet, revealing power;

GRANT IN WASHINGTON

The Cynosure of Curious Eyes-Saunter

ing Down the Avenue Alone.

Philad-lphia Times

public man who ever lived in Washing-

ton. He was known to every man, woman

and child in the District before his name

was before the people for the presidency. While general of the army his headquart

self, and walked mechanically, though

man. He loved good horses dearly, and sometimes drove a four-in hand drag, but he usually walked or took a street car.

of many curious eyes. He had evidently become accustomed to this and paid no

the United States could be seen saunter-

to him he never failed to return the salute

During such a walk nearly everyb dy would stare and turn and stare again at

would stare and turn and stare again at him as he passed. He seemed to walk among crowds to be alone. Of late years he had apparently shaken off mu h of his taciturnity and when he visited Washing ton could be seen about the Willard lobby.

chatting with friends and listening and

laughing at their stories, and telling stories

boredom at the greatest receptions ever given at the White House. When he took a notion to attend a dinner party he

went, without regard to the customary etiquette of the White House, which pro-hibits the president from indulging in

His nearest personal friends attribute all his political and financial misfortunes

always felt that he was at home when he got here. It was to his eacouragement that Washington owes her new condition

of things. Shepherd was but the instru-ment to carry out the extensive system of improvements which have made the na-

tional capital the finest city in the world

After Landing Her Prize

What nonsense it is for novelists, or anybody else, to des ribe "the American girl" as though she were a distinct, in variable person. There were hundreds of

variable person. There were hundreds of American girls at this ball, very bright

and lovely in the aggregate, but no two alike in body or mind. The similarity began and ended with certain current

usages of deportment. The individuality was far more notable. Frivolous? Gen

erally. Slangy? Frequently. Vulgar? I arely. Besutiful? Yes, to a remark-able degree. omical? Very often in-

deed for instance, the weary look in

She sat so pensivel, distraught, so sweetly

"Yes under a one circumstances "

plained my expert informant. "You see,

she is not rich, and it was essential that

with twenty ounce tackle, and if you will

angling for a millionaire, then you can

Discovery of 'Gonagra.'

weight to the leather. The poant to an unual, and grows upon desert and dry up land soil; it is known by the Mexicans and Ind ans as "gonagra." The discoverer is

Practical use demonstrated that its tan

ning properties were about three times as great as the common oak bark, and that

wards has used this root in the manufactor

ture of leather, it being delivered to him by the Indians for about \$8 per ton, while oak bark costs \$10 a ton in San

Francisco, and the freight has to be

try to imagine the excitement - the dot

the face of one bel e struck me

quired.

such things.

his own it return. He mistrusted those who wasted to make a show of him, but patiently suffered the tortures of

Yet if he saw men raise their hats

while going to work very rapidly. While president he was the same

Gen. Grant was the most conspicuous

Where sun bath never set

(Elitabeth Porter Gould in The Critic.)

The Munic pal Chemical Laboratory, and the Promptness of Its Anglyses-How an Official Certificate Is Obtained-Convictions.

ITaris Cor. San Francisco Chronicle M. Leon Say once remarked that there was in France a monde des fraudeurs, by which I think he meant to express the idea that there is over here a lot of people who avowedly live by fraud and are none the less rec gnized b. their fellow citizens on that account, ust as there are citizens on that account, tast as there are circles which society recognizes and honers under the names of monde diplo matique, monde artisti ue, gtc. But there is also a monde de fraudeurs which lives and grows fat by the adulteration of things that we est and drink, and who thus not only rob but poison their fellow-citizens. Adulterations of this sort were citizens. Adulterations of this sort were practiced in France from the earliest times, and in one of his books Pliny vehemently condemns the wine merchants of Marseilles for their practice of using aloes to strengthen the weak stuff they shipped to the Roman market.

Since Pline's day thin's lent on grow.

Since Pliny's day things | ept on grow ing worse and worse until finally they reached such a pass that it became ne-es sary to provide means for the protection of the public who were being poisoned, so to speak, on a wholesale scale by all that they ate and drank. After several unsuc cessful attempts a municipal chemical labratory was established, and operations were begun in 1881. Since then it has done a world of good for every one has the right to take to it a sample of any alimentary substance that he may pur-chase and have it analyzed.

chase and have it analyzed.

There are two kinds of analyses—one is "qualitative." absolutily gratuitous: the other, a "quantitat.ve" for which there is a fixed fee of \$2. In the first case the laboratory restricts its report to the quality of the sub-tance; that is, to stating whether it is good or bad and whether it is not in urious, lathe health. In it is or is not in urious to the health. In the second case this report is accom; anied with a statement of the various elements out of which the substance analyzed is composed and the proportionate quanti-ties of each.

The modus operandi for procuring one

the United States could be seen sainter-ing down the crowded avenue alone.

He was known to have walked from the capitol to the White House on a pleasant day, when the whole city was out without suffering a single interrupor the other of these o cial certificates is the same. All one has to do is to take the sample to be analyzed to the nearest commi-slonaire of police, who, after taking down the name and address of the person from whom the article was turchased and price paid for it, gives a numbered receipt, and the applicant is told to call in a fortnight for the report. If the analysis is to be merely qualitive, the receipt is printed on white paper; if you have paid your 10 francs for a quantitive analysis, you get a pink receipt. The next morning the prison van carries all the samples received at each police station, along with the rogues arrested over night, to the cen tral station, and the former are turned over to M. G.rard and his assistant chemists, who occupy a large room at the back end of one of the courts of the prefecture. I ew people in I aris have any idea of the imme se amount of work accomplished in this laboratory, which is mounted

in a complete manner. Thirty chemists are kept hard at work all day: twenty charcoa: Free are glowing from morning to night under innumerable retorts and strange shaped vessels of all sizes. sample received is examined that same day, and besides these the laboratory has to analyze a great many other things sent in by the prefecture of police, the oc:rol the prisons, the hospitals, the military au-thorities and the suburban municipalities. A sample comes into the hands of the expert unaccompanied by any other indi-cation than a white or pink label, on which is the same number borne by the receipt held by the depositor. The chemist not only does not know where it came from but is ignorant as to its nature. His analysis completed, he existers the result in a book. The head of the laboratory then makes out the reof the informatory then makes out the re-port of the analysis, which is sent to the commiss ire of police for delivery to the depositor, and at the foot of this report is printed the following note: "Any person using the above for the purpose of in ur-

ing the reputation of any one will be guilty of the misdemeanor of defama-This is the end of the matter if the sample examined is all right, but if any adulteration or fraul of any kind has aboratory sends two inspectors to the man from whom the article was pur chased by the depositor. There are forty five of these inspectors, and they are al graduates of a medical or pharmaceutical college, or are students in their third year, who have passed prior to their apshe should get a wealthy husband. The right man fell in her way six months ago. Now you are a fisherman, I believe; you appreciate the mental and physical strain incident to landing a twenty pound fish pointment a special examination in chem istry. They are all commissioned as com missaires de police, and have authority to call in the assistance of the police in mak

ing such searches as they may deem necfears, hopes and other emotions—of six minutes of fishing for a valued salmon prolon ed into six months of delicate They rarely have occasion to resort to xtreme measures, for shopkeepers know better than to make their case worse by a uscless resistance, and allow them to take po session of the samples they are in possibly appreciate the collapse of this girl after landing her prize. She has come to the Branch to recuperate." search of that is the samples of all the articles which seem to them suspicious-looking, tach sample is divided into two equal parts: these are sealed u and signed by both the commissioners in the presence of the shopkeeper, who then adds his A new tanning agent, likely to be of great value, has been discovered, one which also has the property of adding weight to the leather. The plant is an an signature. This done they proceed to a summary test of the suspected articles, the result of which is recorded, and every the result of which is recorded, and every-thing that the proprietor of the shop sees fit to say in explanation is also taken down in writing. One of the two samples thus obtained is now carefully analyzed at the laboratory and the other is sent with the report of this analysis to the cor-rectional redice court. ind ans as "gonagra." The discoverer is a Mr. Edwards. The report states that

rectional police court.

Here the duties of the laboratory come to an end; its head has no power to insti-tute criminal proceedings against the dis-honest shopkeeper; his role consists of indicating to the court that a misdemeanor has, in his opinion, been committed and in furnishing the evidence on which the opinion is based. Unless the shopkeeper has made an avowal, the court now or ders another analysis by its own experts of the samples seized and the case fol ordinary routine; if finally convicted, the accused is punished by an im-prisonment of from three months to two years and a fine which cannot exceed :00 francs, and a copy of the sentence is posted up on the door of his shop.

Giving the Patient a Chance.

A student, who had been studying for several years in the medical department of the 1 niversity of Te as, endeavored to pass the exactination requisite to his obtaining his diploma. One of the professors gave him a hypothetical case, and then asked him

hat would you do in a case of that kind, if the patient got worse?"
"I would not do anything," replied the student, "I would just wait until next day, and see how he was coming on then. He might improve, you know. I'd give him a chance.

Renewing His Patent. Chicago Times

Lucian Hopson, of Texas, when the late war began, invented and had patented by the Confederate government a projectile which was used with some success in Charleston harbor against the Union vessels. After the war the patent of course was worthless. Recently Hopson filed an application for a ratent for the same pro-

[Exchange.] The long-headed lover writes all his amatory epistles with a type writer now. Not only does he save time and avoid which autograph manuscript involves, but by a judicious use of carbon paper and blanks where proper names oc cur, he can make four or five girls happy by a single struggle with the machine.

An old autograph album in Washington contains the following letter from Gen. Winfield Scott, dated Washington, June 15, 1860, to the proprietors of the Girard house, Philadelphia: "GENTLEMEN: Exme at the Girard house to-morrow night at 11 o'clock, and give me a bed at least six feet six inches in length or one without a foot-board."—Chicago Tribune

A RUSSIAN REVIEW.

A Grand Military Display Ending with

[Gen. Higginson in Blackwood's.]

We rode at least a mile and a half, past We rode at least a mile and a half, past the line of tents, and must have seen 50, 000 men. The ground is prettily acci-dente, and altogether well suited for camp purposes. At the end we came upon the guard regiments and the Proobra ensky regiment, with whom finished the inspec-tion; and here were assembled all the bands and drums, to the number of 800 in one compact mass facing the empress pavilion or tent at the door of which she and her ladies alighted and were oine by the emperor and grand dukes. We all dismounted and came inside the square, of which the ro, alty and staff formed one side, the musicians the opposite side, the other two sides being composed of officers of the various corps who had

hurried to the spot.

In the center, on a mound, stood the conductor of the united bands of music. and near him one drummer-boy, or per-haps a lad of 20 We—the foreign mis-sions—stood in line, and the emperor came down from the pavilion and spoke to each of the generals. He was very gracious to me, and inquired about my service and the commands I had held This over he stood alone in the center and a detachment of sergeants in full marching order passed him one by one, each sergeant giving the evening report of his picket and of the usual "watch-setting" in a loud voice, the czar thus fulfill ing for the moment the role of camp com mandant.

We (generals only) were then taken up one by one, to the empress, who talked to me about the princess of Wales. Cowes, Osborne, etc., and was altogether gracious and charming. Then tea was handed round, and the crowd of officers and of round, and the crowd of officers and o the troops generally kept closing round the square as the hour for "the retreat," or zaria drew nigh. Meanwhile heavy clouds had gathered in the horizon, and a storm seemed to threaten us, though the view down the slope and over the valley to krasnoe, distant about a mile, was not rendered less beautiful by the combination of waning sunlight and threatening clouds. Eight o'clock sounds; each field battery fires an evening gun, three rockets shoot into the air, and the drums and bands roll out, with a selemnity and volume of sound not easily

forgotten, the evening hymn.

As the last notes die of the drummer boy steps forward, the bandmaster de scends, and the little drummer, sole occu pant of the square, repeats slowly bu with perfect distinctness the i ord's prayer with perfect distinctness the lord's prayer. Every head is uncovered and bows from the emperor to the furthermost spectator; and I should in my heart pity the man who, as the little lad's "Amen" went up in its solitary simplicity, could scoff at or even be unimpressed by the silence which followed. There was a total absence of all exaggeration or straining for increased effect. The bands then burst forth with the ussian national air as well known to the ussian national air, so well known to all of us, and the scene closed as night

Ardent Spirits in Prussia.

(Chicago Times.) Herr Oppenheimer, British consul general at Frankfort, German , has recently made a report to the effect that the people of Frussia are among the greatest consumers of distilled liquors in the world. He states on the authority of the official records that distilled spirits were official records that distilled spirits were sold in 131,000 houses in I russia in 1880, and that the cost of the liquor at whole-sale was \$35,000,001. He admits that few of the cultivated and wealthy people drink anything stronger then wine and beer. But the workingmen drink much much more ardent spirits than the peopl of any country except Russia, Denmark He declares that the laborers of England are much more temperate than those of northern Ger many; that the workingmen in Prussia drink on an average six glasses of schnapes daily per head. He declares on the authority of Dr.

Paer, head physician of the Plotzensee prison, that most of the crime in Ger many is primarily due to the use of dis-tilled liquors. According to his estimate, 41 per cont. of the prisoners throughout the empire are confined for acts com-mitted under the in uence of intoxics tion. Twenty per cent of them were habitual drunkards before they were con-fined. An eighth of all the suicides in Prussia are committed by persons intoxi cated. In the Prussian states not less than 2,016 persons are treated annually by physicians in the employ of the gov

|New York Sun. | Jones had been in Europe for three onths, and as he landed at the statio his return home, and proudly grasped his valise that was covered with the admiring welcome he would receive from friends and acquaintances would fall little short of an ovation.

The first friend whom he met said:

"Hello! Jones Going away?"
"Going away!" repeated Jones with
ome disgust "I've been away. Europe. some disgust. "I've been away. Europe. three months. Took in London, Paris Vicuna Berlin—"
"I think of going away myself," interrupted his friend. "I think a week at

"Good morning," said Jones, hurrying "The next man he met said:

"Been away, ones?"

"les," he replied, with lessened en thusiasm, "been in Europe for three months. Was all over the continent and saw everything worth see — "
"Come to think of it, I believe I did hear something about your being in Europe. Wel, so long, old man." rope. We'l, so long, old man."

The next person lones encountered saked him when he expected to take his summer vacation, and by the time he reached his house his enthusiasm was a

the direction of the dog, which stood on the porch wagging a welcome with his Ginseng for China.

his wife, and bestowed a grateful look in

far cooled that he gave his

The ginseng p ant, which is practically held to be warthless in this country, for medicinal or other uses, is probably of more economic importance than any of the "roots and herbs" of field or forest that are recognized as medicinal. One pound of the root commands more money than a bushel of potatoes, and at certain times and places more than a half-dozen bushels. The exports of the root during the past ten years have exceeded \$6,000. 000 in value. Nearly all has gone to China, where an extraordinary idea of its

medicinal value is entertained.

The Chinese use it as a sort of universal panacea, but especially as a tonic in cases of debility. The wealthy, who can af-ford it, use it as a tea, and employ the most ornamental and expensive urns for preparing it, while the lower classes are happy in the opportunity of chewing the root. It is held that moisture in ures its healing properties, and the root is there fore carefully protected from all damp

Walt Wh'tman's View of Our Future. Interv w in Bal m re American. What about the poetry of the future? Oh, I believe that America is going on her way in the best method that is fitti to her. The great requisite is to establi to her. The great requisite is to establish the basis of a grand materialistic civiliza tion-products. machinery, intercom-munication and all that practical modern improvements can achieve, equally spread over our vast domain. I think that the things done during our existence as a people in the past century are just the best that could have been done. Upon these bases in the future, and in good time, will appear in tallectual literary and existing ome an intellectual, literary and artistic

evelopment fitting for us.

While I am satisfied with the absorption so far of fereign literary ideals and con-tributions as nutriment, yet I look for ward to the time when poetry and other great imaginative results will be produced in the United States as becoming to them as were the esthetic products of the class ical ages of Greece appropriate to su ages.

The Man-Dealers of China. The man dealers in China are in posse

the man dealers in think are in possession of the richest traffic in the world. The coolies mortgage their wives and children, if they have any, for the faithful execution of their contracts abroad—a execution of their contracts abre transaction perfectly legal in China.

SPRING FEVER



acts or preduce constitution—other tree meckens as Dn. G. H. Rinkers, a leading physician of Springfield, O., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is a thocoughly good medi-cine. I use it in my practice, and find its action ascells all other forms of iron. In weakness, or a low condition of the system, Brown's Iron Bitters is nearly a positive necessity. It is all that is claimed

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J. O. Steinheiser, Superintendent of the Lancaster Co., Pa., hospital, writes: "I west it in a great many cases of dyspepois, kitney disease, liver complaint, rheumatism, asthma and scrotula, and invariably with best results." F. Hoffman, of Circleville, Ohio, says:

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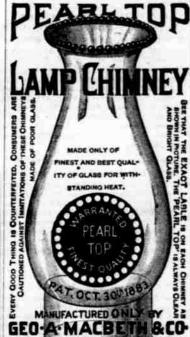
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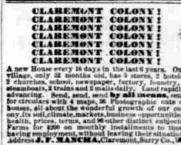
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